GUBBI TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

BYE-LAWS REGULATING BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES IN THE TOWN OF GUBBI.

Under Section 48 (1) (*P*).

Sanctioned in G. O. No. L. 648—*Ml.* 5-27-52, *dated* 19*th August* 1928.

I. Every person intending to erect or re-erect within the meaning of Sections 92 to 96 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation No. VII of 1906, any building in the Town of Gubbi, shall give notice in writing of his intention to the President.

Such notice shall be accompanied with a site plan of the land on which the structure is proposed to be built drawn to a scale of not less than ten feet to an inch showing :—

(*a*) The position of the building and appurtenant out buildings to be erected on the land.

(*b*) The names (if any) or description of the adjacent roads, streets, bridges, culverts or buildings, and

(*c*) The number of lot and the name or number of the block and street or road in which the land is situated,

(*d*) The area to be occupied by the building and the out buildings on the land.

II. The plan required to be produced under Section 96 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, shall be in duplicate and drawn to a scale of not less than ten feet to an inch.

It shall show in sections and elevations the plan of the ground floor and of each other floor, if any, the depth and thickness of the foundation, the height and the thickness of the plinth and walls above the plinth, the thickness of the floor or floors and the dimensions and structure of the roof.

The aforesaid plan shall further show the position of the line or frontage of the proposed building with reference to the adjacent side drain of the street or road which the building faces or if there be no such drain with reference to the central line of the street or road.

The license and the plan shall always be available on the spot for inspection by the Municipal authorities.

Provided that in the case of buildings of which the value will less than Rs. 500, it shall be sufficient for the site plan to show to the satisfaction of the President, without scale, the size of the proposed building and its position on the land, together with the position of the land with reference to adjacent buildings or lands.

III. No foundation of a new building intend for human occupation shall be constructed on a site which has been filled up with or used as a place for depositing excrementitious matter or the carcasses of dead animals, or other filthy or offensive matter until such matter shall have been properly removed to the satisfaction of the President or shall in his opinion have become innocuous.

IV. No pits shall be excavated in the sites allotted for building dwelling houses.

V. No building site shall be surrounded by a hedge of lantana, aloe, pricky pear or other objectionable plant or by a fence of barbed iron wire

VI. No new building shall be erected by any person the foundation of the wall of which along the road is less than one and a half feet from the side drain.

VII. The level of plinth of any building shall not be below such level as may be fixed by the President.

VIII. The footings of the walls and the posts of the ground floor of the building proposed to be erected should rest on the solid ground or upon a sufficient thickness of concrete, or upon some solid and sufficient substructure as a foundation.

Provided that where solid rock is met with at or near the surface of the site of each building, that is within three feet of the level of the base of the wall, the footing may be omitted if the surface of the rock be properly cleaned and stepped or jagged to receive the first course of masonry.

(ix) The eaves of buildings, sunshades to windows, water spouts to drain roofwater shall not project beyond the side street drain adjoining the house and the spouts shall be led down to the ground.

(x) The steps to get up the plinth from the road shall not project beyond the other edge of the side drain of the road.

(xi) No sunshades for shops either temporary or permanent shall be erected by and the outer edge of the side drain of the road.

(xii) Every house should have a decent frontage and no perishable or inflammable materials should be used for construction.

Houses should not ordinarily built contiguous to each other.

In all the localities of the town, where having regard to attendant circumstances, it is possible, every new building shall be in communication with the external air all round the building.

(xiii) The minimum height of every room intended to be inhabited in a building except a room in the roof thereof, shall not be less than 8 feet from the floor of ceiling.

The room in the roof shall have an average height of 7 feet from the floor to th ceiling.

No shop or market place manufactory, or hotel place of public resort. etc., should be built in the midst of localities intended for residential purposes, unless three-fourths of the number of owners in the block or area affected agree to the same.

(xiv) No person shall construct over a privy, whether new or old any room or structure of any description except another privy, or a bathing place or bath room.

(xv) If any person has any doubt or difficulty as to the true intent or meaning of any matter connected with these rules of the requirement thereof, he may before giving notice in writing, of his intention to erect or re-erect any building, apply to the President, who shall upon receipt of such application give the said person within a week such information as in the circumstances may be necessary.

(xvi) In every case, where a person who shall erect a building shall at any reasonable time during progress or after completion of the erection of such building receive from the President, notice in writing specifying any matters in respect of which the erection of such building may be in contravention of any bye-law relating to the new buildings and requiring such person within a reasonable time, which shall be specified in such notice, to cause any thing done contrary to any such bye-law, may be required to be done but which has been omitted to be done such person shall within the time specified in such notice, comply with the several requirements thereof, so far as such requirements relate to matters in respect of which the erection of such building may be in contravention of any such bye-law.

The time limit for the license granted under these bye-laws shall be six months.

Any infringement of the above bye-law will on conviction subject the offender to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

Sanitation and Conservancy, Section 48 (*i*) (*n*).

1. No dust, dung, dirt, ashes, garden, kitchen or stable refuse or filth of any kind or any animal matter or any broken glass or earthenware or other rubbish or any other thing that is or that may be a nuisance shall be deposited in any street or drain except in Municipal dust-bins where provided and in private lands for short period.

2. Tiles, garden sweepings, branches of trees, thatch, grass, firewood shall not be deposited in public streets or drains.

3. Sullage and urine, etc., shall not be discharged into the road side, gutters, streets or open places.

4. Any person who shall be guilty if breach of any of the above bye-laws shall, on conviction, before a Magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

5. No person shall dry brattics or cow-dung cakes on the external walls of houses or yards or compound walls and anyone infringing this bye-law shall, on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 10.

6. Any person easing himself or allowing any member of his family to ease either in the vicinity of or in the public streets, lanes and drains shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding half a rupee for the first, one rupee for the second and two rupees for each succeeding offence.

7. All persons holding houses or lands shall destroy lantana or prickly pear where at present existing. The growth of lantana, prickly pear, milk hedge in the vicinity of houses for the purpose of hedge is prohibited and if in special cases lantana and milk hedge are permitted to be used for the purpose of hedge, they shall always be kept trimmed and shall not exceed the height of four feet from the ground. Any infringement of the above bye-law will render the offender liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

8. All persons owning houses or land within the Municipal limits are required to keep all drains and water channels in and about their premises free from obstruction and to remove all the evident causes of malaria.

9. All persons who after due notice has been given by the President or Vice-President fail to comply with the provisions of this bye-law shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, subject themselves to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

10. (*a*) The owner or care-taker of any cattle or animal should not keep or allow them to be kept in or upon any building or land in such a way as to cause a nuisance and should not cause or suffer them to be tethered or strayed about by any member of his family or household in any public street or place so as to be a nuisance.

(*b*) The owner or care-taker should not keep any urine to be a nuisance.

11. Any infringement of the above bye-laws will render the offender liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for each subsequent repetition.

12. Persons afflicted with loathsome or infectious diseases are prohibited from vending or exposing for sale any articles of food or drink in the Municipal area under a penalty on

conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding one rupee for the first time, and a likesum for each succeeding offence.

Section 48 (1) (*b*) (*iii*).

DANGEROUS AND OFFENSIVE TRADES.

1. These bye-laws are named " The Dangerous and Offensive Trade Bye-laws."
2. In these bye-laws unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context :—
   (*a*) Dangerous trade means the business of storing of sale :—
      (i) Hay, straw or any dried fodder for cattle.
      (ii) Gun-powder, blasting powder, fire-works including patakies, etc.
      (iii) Kerosene oil more than 50 tins and petrol 6 drums or 24 gallons.
   (*b*) Offensive trade means the business of :—
      (i) Storing hides, horns and skins.
      (ii) Making or manufacturing of bricks.
      (iii) Making or manufacturing of tiles, pottery or other earthenware or lime.
      (iv) Using any place as cart-stand.
      (v) Using any place as smithy.
      (vi) Salting, curing or storing fish.
   (*c*) Manager means the person under whose authority or control or for whose benefit a dangerous or offensive trade is carried on whether such person is the proprietor of the business or the agent in charge thereof.

3. The manager of every place used for the purpose of a dangerous or offensive trade defined in clause 2 above shall not use it as such without obtaining a license from the President therefor. The license so granted shall expire on the 30th June of the official year during which it was issued. But the currency of a license may be renewed previous to its expiration and on payment of a second fees, provided always that where a renewal is applied for as aforesaid, the period of its currency shall whether the application shall eventually be granted or refused, be deemed to include the interval during which the application was pending disposal.

4. The fees leviable on business to carry on dangerous and offensive trades shall be as follows :—
   (*a*) Dangerous trades for each class of business Rs. 5 per annum maximum.
   (*b*) Offensive trades for each class of business Rs. 10 per annum maximum.

Note.—In case of hand-made bricks, the license fee shall be Rs. 5 for a kiln of 100,000 bricks or a fraction thereof.

5. No such license will be granted unless the place intended for the purpose is suitable for the trades carried on there without the likelihood of causing any danger or nuisance to the person residing in or resorting to the neighbourhood.

6. Every manager as aforesaid shall keep the place licensed for the purpose, open between 7 to 10 A.M. and 3 to 5 P.M., for inspection by the President, Vice-President, Sanitary Inspector or Police Inspector, or by both and he shall afford every facility for such inspection.

7. Every such manager shall be bound to furnish the President whenever called upon to do so, such statistics, as to show the quantity of goods received, stored, Manufactured, sold or exported by him.

8. In the case of dangerous trades :—
   (i) Every manager shall so store his goods as to admit of free ingress or egress for the removal of goods and for quenching fire, if any.
   (ii) He shall not cause or suffer any cover made of combustible material to be erected or placed over or adjoining any such goods.
   (iii) He shall at all times keep the premises clean and dry.
   (iv) He shall not allow smoking or introduction of fire into the premises and he shall store always sufficient quantity of water to quench the fire, if any.
   (v) He shall carry out his trade in such a way as not to make his premises a source of danger or nuisance to the persons residing in or resorting to the neighbourhood.
   (vi) He shall comply with any requisition from the President contained in a notice for the total or partial removal from the premises of the aforesaid goods or the removal of any other combustible material not intended for sale or for rectifying any error or omission in attending to the above provisions.

9. In case of offensive trades :—
   (i) Every manager shall confine his trade to be carried on the place shown in the license.
   (ii) He shall store all materials in such a manner as to prevent the omission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom.
   (iii) He shall adopt the best practicable means of rendering innocuous all vapours emitted during the process of the trade either by proper ventilation or other suitable means.

(iv) He shall keep the floor of the premises in good order and repairs so as to prevent absorption of any liquid filth or refuse or any noxious or injurious matter which may fall or be deposited upon.

(v) He shall provide the premises with proper drains and keep them always in good repair.

(vi) He shall cause the premises cleaned at the close of every working day.

(vii) He shall not allow any refuse or waste matters not intended for any further process of trade which are likely to be a source of danger or nuisance to be deposited in or around the premises, but shall have them removed daily to a place approved by the President.

(viii) He shall adopt such other precautions as are necessary to minimise the danger or nuisance to the public from the use to which such premises are put.

(ix) He shall comply with any requisition from the President contained in a notice for rectifying any error or omission in attending to the above provisions and for promoting the health of the persons employed in such trades.

10. The President shall have the power to suspend or withdraw license granted for dangerous or offensive trades, whenever he deems such a course necessary in the interest of the convenience and safety of the public generally or of the persons inhabiting or resorting to the neighbourhood or whenever the conditions of such license are not obeyed.

11. The license granted to carry on dangerous or offensive trades are not transferable.

12. Any breach of such rules or bye-laws will entail the suspension or withdrawal of the license and the prosecution of the offender under Section 152 (3) of Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906.

SECTION 48 (1) (*c*).

Bye-laws regarding Indian hotels or eating houses.

1. Any eating house or hotel includes any house or place where cooked rice, mutton, beef, poultry, vegetables, dhal and confectionary or refreshments including cakes, upama, tea, coffee, etc., are prepared and kept for sale.

2. Any person who shall appear to act or behave as the person in charge of any eating house or hotel shall be taken to the keeper or manager thereof.

3. All eating houses and hotels existing and new ones to be opened hereafter, shall satisfy, the following conditions :—

(*a*) All premises used as such shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for the purpose.

(*b*) The water used in the premises for drinking purposes shall be kept clean and free from floating or other impurities in covered clean receptacles. These receptacles shall be placed in a clean place one foot above the ground level and provided with a tap so that the water may be drawn off.

(*c*) The walls of every eating house shall be made impervious by plastering and coating with cement or tar to a height of four feet from the ground. The floors of the kitchen, dining-hall and bath-rooms shall also be rendered impervious either by paving with flooring-tiles, Cuddapah slabs or cement plastering.

(*d*) The kitchen and bath-rooms shall be well ventilated and provided with proper smoke vents so that smoke may not pervade into other dwelling houses. All rooms in eating houses shall be well lighted and ventilated.

(*e*) The proprietor or the person in charge shall not allow persons to dine in any place except the one specified for the purpose.

4. All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean and all metallic vessels used in cooking or for keeping food stuffs shall have a continual lining of tin and no led vessels of any sort shall be used for any purpose. All reasonable precautions shall be taken to preserve cooked food, pastry, sweatmeats, confectionary or preserved, dried or cut fruit intended for human consumption from contamination from flies, dust and bad odours.

5. No food stuff of any sort shall be stored or exposed for sale in the premises which is stale, unwholesome, offensive or in any way unfit for human consumption.

6. All refuse and dirt in or about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well flushed, and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition and white-washed once in a quarter.

7. No person suffering from a contagions or an infectious or a loathsome disease or who has recently been in attendance over such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean shall be employed in an eating house.

8. All premises and all cooked and uncooked food-stuffs and vessels shall at all times be open to inspection by the President or other officer authorised by the Municipal Council on their behalf.

9. All cases of dangerous, infectious diseases such as cholera, plague, erruptive fevers such as small-pox, chicken-pox, measels and fevers of more than seven days' duration occurring

the eating house or observed among persons attending it, shall be notified forthwith by keeper to the President or Chief Sanitary Inspector or Sanitary Inspector.

10. Infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the offender liable on conion before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20, and to a further fine not exceeding 2, for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues, provided the total amount of the fines shall not exceed Rs. 100.

Manufacture of Aerated Waters.

1. The water shall be brought from a drinking well approved by the President.

2 The water must be filtered and the filtering vessels and materials shall be sterilised such times and in such manner as the President may direct.

3. All waters to be used for washing bottles shall be stored in closed vessels and be ated with permanganate of pottasium prior to use.

4. The rooms in which aerated waters are manufactured and exposed for sale shall be pt clean and in good repairs. The walls shall be plastered and whitewashed once in three nths and the floor shall be rendered impervious either by being paved with flooring tiles, iddapah slabs, or by mortar or cement plastering and shall properly be drained.

5. The water used for the manufacture of aerated waters shall be pure and shall be rried in clean vessels.

6. The premises and all appliances used in the manufacture shall be open to inspection all reasonable times by the President or any officer authorised by the Municipal Council, n their behalf.

7. No aerated water of any kind shall be issued from the manufactory without having proper lable on each bottle giving full name and address of the manufacturer.

8. It shall be lawful to the President or any officer authorised by the Municipal Coun- il on their behalf to enter the factory when it is open and to inspect and take a sample of bottles of any kind of aerated waters which are manufactured or kept for sale and such samples shall be forthwith forwarded to the Government Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist and if a certificate from him states that such sample is unfit for human consumption, it shall be evidence that it is so unfit until the contrary is proved.

9. Every aerated factory shall submit a written application to the President giving the door number and street of intending building to be used as aerated water factory and after obtaining license, used for the purpose for which it is meant.

10. Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the proprietor or the person in charge of the place liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 15 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 2, for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues provided that the total amount of fine shall not exceed Rs. 50

Section 48 (1) (k) Octori.

1 The local limits for collecting Octroi duty shall be the Municipal limits or ndaries.

2. No articles liable to Octroi duty shall be brought within those limits except by one he roads described in Schedule No. 1.

3. All persons bringing into or receiving from beyond the Octroi limits of the town y such articles, shall exhibit the same at the Municipal Office to allow of its being duly spected by the Octroi staff.

4. Every person bringing dutiable articles within the town shall report the fact to the Municipal Office.

5. A table showing the Octroi duty leviable on various articles shall be exhibited at the Municipal Office in a conspicuous part thereof.

6. When the goods are brought to the Municipal Office, they may be unloaded and ched or counted by the Octroi staff; upon ascertainment of the amount of Octroi payable oods, the importer shall either pay the amount due and receive a permit for the goods showing the quantity or weight of goods, the amount paid in respect he date of payments or deposit the same in the bonded warehouse. In case the s to export the goods at once, he shall do so only after obtaining an export ting the goods to the escort of an Octroi subordinate.

Receipt number	
1	2

With a view to the approximate value or the quantity of goods at the time of the levy of the octroi, the importer may be called upon to produce the invoice of the goods for the inspection of the officer in charge of the octroi collection; should he fail to produce the same, the value or quantity of the goods shall be taken as such, the aforesaid officer may deem fit and octroi levied accordingly.

Bonded Warehouse.

8. The Municipal Council shall provide a bonded warehouse for the custody of goods which may be deposited under bye-law 6.

9. It shall be open for transaction of business from 7 to 10 A.M., and 1 to 5 P. except on holidays authorised by the President. Arrangements shall, however, be the officer in charge of the koti for dealing with perishable articles such as betel cocoanuts, etc., on such days and also other articles under special circumstances.

10. Any importer depositing goods in the bonded warehouse shall, unless the koti has previous to weighing, counting or appraising, ascertained the amount payable thereon, give a declaration in the form appended (Schedule 2).

11. A receipt in the form appended (Schedule No. 3) shall be given by the charge of the octroi koti for all goods deposited in the bonded warehouse and a re all such goods shall be maintained. It is the duty of the depositer to obtain a re articles deposited by him and the octroi department is not responsible for any goods the premises and not covered by receipt.

12. The receipt given by the octroi department for depositing goods should be before taking delivery of the articles to which it refers.

13. If the depositor does not himself take delivery of the articles deposite bonded warehouse, he must endorse on the receipt a request for delivery to the p whom he wishes it to be made and if the receipt is not produced, the delivery of th may at the discretion of the officer in charge of the koti be withheld until the person in his opinion to receive the same has given an indemnity bond to the satisfactio abovesaid officer.

14. Any person who has deposited goods in the bonded warehouse may break change the packing thereof on application to the officer in charge or may export suc free, covered by an export pass subject to the escort of an octroi subordinate, provid new packages, covered by such pass, shall, if possible, and before they are taken f warehouse, be stamped by the officer in charge so as to show that they are under bon export pass shall be in triplicate the original being retained by the officer, the duplic triplicate delivered to the exporter.

15. No goods shall be allowed to leave the bonded warehouse until storage fe been paid thereon under the following rules:—

(i) Goods shall be allowed to remain one week free of charge.

(ii) After that period, rates as in the following schedule shall be charged for a portion thereof:—

(*a*)	Articles other than cloth bundles at six pies per bag per day.	
(*b*)	Cloth bundles	two annas per bundle per day.
(*c*)	Kerosene oil and petrol	one pie per tin per day.
(*d*)	Other oils	one pie per maund per day.

(iii) Double these rates shall be charged after a week provided that the Pr may in his discretion allow a reduction in or exemption from such pena

16. All goods, remaining uncleared or unclaimed for a longer period than three shall be sold to the highest bidder in public auction, provided that before selling such notice of the fact shall be posted for seven days at the bonded warehouse and provid the goods shall be sold earlier when the storage fees are likely to exceed their value.

17. The Municipal Council shall not be responsible for any damage that may be to goods deposited in the bonded warehouse while such goods are being passed into of the warehouse or while they remain therein, unless such damage is proved to ha caused by the wilful neglect of the warehouse-keeper or other person charged with custody of goods.

18. When any goods are sold under bye-law No. 16, the sale proceeds shall be to the Municipal Funds in payment of duty and storage fees due in respect thereof pr that if the amount realised by the sale exceeds the amount so due, the balance shall in deposits for six months and any claim for such balance received during that time duly considered by the President at the expiry of six months and after all claims during that period have been duly disposed of, the balance shall be credited to the M Funds. No claims shall be admitted after said period of six months except by permission of the Council.

19. Refunds of octroi duty shall not be granted unless in the case of goods wh exported within three months of the date of their importation. Refunds shall not if the sum claimed be less than one rupee.

20. Any person claiming refund under the above rule shall produce the goo exported at the octroi house together with the original receipt for octroi duty paid and an application for refund, prepared in duplicate mentioning the circumstanc necessitated the exportation of goods and giving such particulars as will be prescribed behalf by the President.

21. The officer in charge of the bonded warehouse on being satisfied as to the of the goods produced with those for which receipt has been granted and the validity

GENERAL.

22. The Municipal officers, only under the orders of the President or Vice-President may inspect the shops at all reasonable hours to see if there are any smuggled goods and the shop-keeper shall be bound to allow such inspection.

23. Importers of dutiable articles, shall, if called upon by requisition in writing signed by the President or Vice-President within one year of import, account for the articles received by them by producing either a permit or receipt obtained in token of payment of octroi duty or an export pass in proof of having exported the whole of part of the articles so received or otherwise.

24. Any breach of the above bye-law 23, will render the importer liable to punishment with a fine which may extend to Rs. 50. Any person importing or exporting dutiable articles, who infringes bye-laws 2, 3, 4, 6 and 22 shall be liable on prosecution before any Magistrate under section 161, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 or ten times the value of octroi duty on such goods whichever may be greater.

SCHEDULE 1.

Names of routes—

1. Road from Gubbi to Nittur 2nd furlong in the 56th mile.
2. Road from Gubbi to Tumkur up to Wesleyan Mission Church.
3. Gubbi-Hebbur Road up to Gurubasavanna's Garden.
4. Gubbi Railway Feeder Road.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Bye-law No. 10.

To—The Officer in charge of the Bonded Warehouse, Gubbi.

Please keep the undermentioned goods in deposit.

Name of depositor	Description of the goods deposited	Marks of identification	Weight		Quantity	Amount	Remarks
			Maund	Seer			
1	2	3	4		5	6	7

I certify that the above entries made by me are correct, and I am fully aware of the bye-laws 11 to 18 inclusive.

....
Signature of Depositor.

Signature ..... Address..... .....
Address..... Date..... ....

SCHEDULE No. 3.

Bye-law No. 11.

GUBBI OCTROI OFFICE.

Received the undermentioned goods from Mr.....
.....to keep it in deposit.

Receipt number	Number	Date	Number with reference to Deposit Register	Names of goods	Quantity of goods	Description	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

....
Octroi Mutsaddi.

Schedule of rates of octroi duty in the Gubbi Town Municipality.

No.	Names of goods	Quantity	Rate
			Rs. a. p.
1	Betel leaves ...	Per 100 ...	0 0 1
2	Tobacco ...	Per maund ...	0 4 0
3	Piecegoods ...	100 rupees ...	2 0 0
4	Jaggery ...	Per maund ...	0 0 6
5	Cigarettes ...	Per 1,000 ...	0 2 0
6	Sheep and goat ...	Each ...	0 1 0
7	Kerosene oil and petrol ...	Per tin ...	0 1 0
8	Beedies ...	Per 1,000 ...	0 1 0
9	Tobacco powder, big bag ...	Each ...	0 2 0
10	Do. small bag ...	Do ...	0 1 0

Notification dated 22nd August 1928.

The following bye-laws approved by Government in their Order No. L. 648– MI 5-27-52, dated 19th July 1928, is published for the information of the public and the same will be given effect to from the 1st day of October 1928.

S. N. KRISHNA RAO,
President.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, CHINTAMANI.

Dated 10th August 1928.

Calendar for the ensuing General election of the Chintamani Town Municipality.

1.	Notice of election to be issued	15th August 1928.
2.	Latest day of the candidates to put in nomination papers...	3rd September 1928.
3.	Publication of the names of approved candidates in the Municipal Office, Taluk Office, etc.	6th September 1928.
4.	Posting of a sample copy of voting papers at the Polling Booth (Municipal Office)	10th September 1928.
5.	Date of General Election	12th September 1928.

Place—Municipal Office

Time—8 A.M. to 12 noon and 1 P.M. to 5 P. M.

Voters who are present but unable to vote after 5 P.M. on the date of Election will be allowed to vote the next day between the said hours.

N. NARASINGA RAO,
President.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Notification No. C. 579—26, *dated 20th August* 1928.

Under section 4 (1) of the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation, it is hereby notified, for general information that the villages of Billenahalli and Mundanahalli which are now comprised in the Hirihalli group Panchayet, are constituted into a separate Panchayet styled as "Billenahalli Village Panchayet," Hole-Narsipur Taluk.

S. ABDUL WAJID,
Deputy Commissioner.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

*No. D. Dis. A.*2 *C.*247—28 29, *dated 23rd August* 1928.

Under section 3 of the Tank Panchayet Regulation of 1911, the following people are declared to have been elected as members of the Tank Panchayet constituted in respect of Hanasavadi Ramadevarkere in the Shimoga Taluk for a term of three years from this date:—

1 Mr. Gaviappa *bin* Halappa
2 ,, Halappa *bin* Channappa
3 ,, Karibasappa
4 ,, Gadla Basappa *bin* Rudrappa
5 Mr. Rudrappa *bin* Nandyappa
6 ,, Nagappa *bin* Nandibasappa
7 ,, Patel Basappa *bin* Basappa

and under Section 9 of the same regulation, Patel Mr. Basappa is appointed Chairman of the Tank Panchayet.

B. T. KESAVAIENGAR,
Deputy Commissioner.